

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21ST, 1883.

No. 38.

## LOCAL.

D. ROSS has new potatoes fit for table use. The next freight teams that go south will go to Calgary.

RIVER has fallen considerably, leaving some of the bars bare.

MAIL left at 7 p.m. on Friday last, taking east 587 through letters.

JAS. SHAND brought up a cage of canaries with him from Winnipeg.

CARPENTERS' wages are still \$4.50 per day, but the demand is not very brisk.

W. B. SCARTH and Capt. Geddes left for Winnipeg, via Calgary, on Saturday.

J. SINCLAIR is erecting a dwelling on A. Rowland's claim, north side of the Rat creek.

NEW hay is being brought into town, and haying generally will commence next week.

A. MACDONALD & Co. have removed to the building formerly occupied by Villiers & Pearson.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Charles and Frank Stewart, arrived from Swift Current on Monday evening last.

BEATTY'S survey party pulled out for their work, forty miles south of Edmonton, on Tuesday last.

J. HEBERT'S mining machine was tested during the past week and found to work satisfactorily.

WORK is proceeding on Kelly & McLeod's new billiard hall, corner of Fraser avenue and Main street.

P. LAMB left for Swift Current, via Battleford, on Wednesday. He sold out his freight outfit before starting.

MR. AND MRS. J. A. YOUNG arrived from Whitefish lake on Thursday. Roads are good on both sides of Victoria. Crops looking well.

IT is high time this town incorporation business was put into shape if it is to be laid before the North-West council at its coming session.

BARLEY is looking better since the showers of last week. Wheat is looking well, but the season has been a little too dry for sod crops. There is every prospect of an early harvest.

THE NORTHEAST passed Battleford on Monday last and is expected here to-day. Chief Commissioner Graham and chief factors Hardisty and McDougall, of the H.B.Co. were on board.

THE following parties took out naturalization papers before Col. Richardson on Tuesday last: J. Ashen, L. Gurneau, J. Lee, and P. Marchel. All were natives of the United States.

JOHN SIMONS has been appointed bailiff for this division of the Saskatchewan judicial district, and is authorized to serve all writs, summonses, executions, etc., within the division.

G. SUTHERLAND, of Truro, Nova Scotia, arrived on the 12th inst. from Winnipeg and Medicine Hat. He has taken a claim in the Sturgeon river settlement and will commence farming.

R. DENNISON and M. Rowe are mining on the river near J. Holland's place. They have constructed a ditch about half a mile long, whereby the water of a creek is turned into their sluice and a great saving in labor effected.

Two kegs containing upwards of 20 gallons of liquor were found in Kelly & McLeod's cellar by the police on Thursday morning last, and as no permits were produced they were placed under seizure. The case will come up in court this forenoon.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the school house on Wednesday evening last, at which Rev. H. Leduc recounted his recent trip to Ottawa as a delegate for this district, and read the reply of the minister of the interior to the requests which the delegates had made. Report next week.

H. LONG and wife, and D. Craig and son, arrived from Swift Current on Saturday last. They brought six head of horses and thirty-nine head of cattle, mostly heifers. All the stock came through safely and in good condition, except one heifer which was trampled to death while crossing the river at the fort.

STEAMER MANITOBA left the lower landing on Saturday afternoon last, after unloading there the machinery of the North-West mining company. She took east 20,000 feet of lumber from the H.B.Co. mills and the second shipment of H.H.Co. furs. Also as passengers for Winnipeg, Senator Carvell, T. Smith, A. D. Osborne, J. F. Williams, D. Lambert, Geo. Vincent; for Victoria, H. S. Young, of Lac la Biche; for Ft. Saskatchewan, J. V. Kildahl.

THE Edmonton mills will shut down on sawing next week, and will devote their attention entirely to gristing. Parties having grain to grind will do well to take notice and act accordingly.

THE first commercial traveller has appeared in Edmonton. Mr. J. J. Fanning, representing James O'Brien & Co., of Montreal, arrived from Calgary on Wednesday. He leaves today for Battleford, Prince Albert and Winnipeg. He was unlucky in striking Edmonton just after immense stocks in all lines had been laid in for summer trade, but has taken large orders for fall and winter goods.

COURT sat at Ft. Saskatchewan on Monday, 16th inst., Col. Richardson presiding. Ignace, a Salteaux Indian, was convicted of house breaking and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor. Thomas, a Stony Indian, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

THE first frame barn raising in the Edmonton district took place on Wednesday last at the farm of Mr. D. Maloney, upper Sturgeon river. The building is a bank barn 30x40, 16 feet posts, and rests on a basement 9 feet in height, 30 x 64, fitted up as a stable, capable of accommodating eight horses and twenty cows. The raising was followed by a dance in the evening, which passed off pleasantly and successfully.

THE Winnipeg Commercial has given Edmonton a couple of bad deals lately. In a late issue it announced that the wheat raised at Edmonton last year was so full of smut that it was impossible to make white flour out of it. In its issue of June 5th it mentions that "representatives of two firms at Edmonton have during the week made purchases of goods to the value of over \$1,400." Persons not acquainted with the facts would naturally imagine that business was conducted on a very limited scale in this locality, when the combined purchases of two firms only amounted to \$1,400. Of course the Commercial did not mean any harm by what it said. These were merely mistakes, but they are unpardonable in a journal whose chief business it is to be exact.

H. S. YOUNG, of the H.B.Co. at Lac la Biche, is responsible for the following snake story. While on his way to Edmonton last week, waiting for the steamboat at Victoria, he was seated on the river bank at that place in company with Rev. J. A. McLachlan. They saw a large garter snake and having nothing better to do caught it. One of them took it by the tail and snapped it as a whip is snapped, thinking that the head would come off, but the tail came off in his hand. He took it up and snapped it again, and this time the tongue came out. This did not kill it, however, so they applied the less scientific but more certain means of a club, with as they supposed satisfactory results, causing the snake to depart this life in due form. Noticing that the snake was very large they ripped it up with a knife and found in its intestines a frog and four small snakes. These with the intestines they threw away and left the snake lying there. An hour or so afterwards they passed the same place again, and on their approaching the snake it started and crawled rapidly away. They followed and killed it, this time for keeps, proving it to be the same snake that had lain disembowled and apparently dead for several hours.

J. A. B. MILTON arrived from Peace river on Monday last. He traveled afoot and alone from the Athabasca landing to Edmonton. The trip from Peace river occupied a month as there were numerous delays. He was accompanied on the trip by a trader named Dan Carey, who with his wife and child was leaving Peace river. The four started from the landing together on foot, bound for Edmonton, but Carey's wife gave out, so Milton was obliged to come on alone in order to have help sent back. Two H.B.Co. men, named W. Murray and N. McIvor, accompanied the party to the landing, but preferred remaining there until they got a chance of riding in, rather than come on foot. Carey has traded in the Peace river country for the past twelve years and was finally bought out by the H.B.Co. He will probably remain at Edmonton. The season has been very dry in Peace river, but what crops were sown look well and are far advanced. The crop of berries promises not to be very great this year. Times are getting hard with the Indians of that country and they are anxious to make a treaty with the government so that they can get assistance to start farming. Elinore, a trader from British Columbia, who was stuck at Dunvegan last winter, is now at Ft. Vermillion and doing very well. Mr. Milton has the Hayes & Lloyd farm, on Burnt river, near Dunvegan, and will return to Peace river shortly.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims to any of the odd sections, or parts thereof, in townships 53 and 54, ranges 23 and 24, and also those persons claiming river lots Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, in township 53, range 24, are required to file their claims in this office before the 24th day of July, instant. GEO. A. SIMPSON, agent. Office of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company (limited), Edmonton, 5th July, 1883.

FOREIGN born residents of this vicinity who desire to take out naturalization papers should embrace the opportunity afforded by the presence of Col. Richardson. The oaths to be taken are as follows: "I (blank) of (blank) in the said (North West) territories, do swear that I have resided three years in this Dominion, with intent to settle therein, without having been during that time a stated resident in any foreign country." "I (blank) do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful sovereign of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said united kingdom, and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power against all traitors conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown and dignity; and that I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to her majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitors conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her or any of them. And all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reservation."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, men's heavy wear, at FRANK OLIVER'S.

SCYTHES AND SNAITHS, pitchforks and grain cradles, at FRANK OLIVER'S.

ALL PARTIES indebted to the under-signed are requested to settle up forthwith. F. OLIVER.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

GROCERIES.—A full stock, of the best quality, and at lowest prices, just arrived at FRANK OLIVER'S.

JUST ARRIVED, at the Bulletin office, a large stock of books and stationery, including full lines of church and school supplies. Will be open on Monday.

NOTICE.—All parties who subscribed to the fund for the relief of the Long Bros. and who have not yet paid, are requested to forward the amounts so subscribed to the Bulletin office before the 1st of August next, as the lists will positively close on that date.

ROYAL MAIL passenger, express and fast freight line, making fortnightly trips between Edmonton and the end of the track, via Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer city and Calgary. The first stage of the above line will leave Edmonton on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a.m. For particulars as to passenger, express and freight rates apply to MCPHERSON & COLEMAN, proprietors. Office in the Bulletin building, Edmonton.

## NOTICES.

\$5 REWARD.—Lost, between Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, one Smith & Wesson revolver, 32 calibre, with two chambers loaded. The finder will please call at J. A. McDougall & Co.'s store.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

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## PROFESSIONAL.

D. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyances, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. MCKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wylde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

## BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

AMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

ANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

AMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CARLSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription, one dollar per quarter (six months). Advertising Rates—Standard advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One dollar. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 21, 1888.

#### RAILROAD.

The late visit of Prof. Kenaston and party to Edmonton was an event of much interest to residents of this place. What the professor's business here was it was not his business to tell, or rather it was his business not to tell, so nothing remains but to guess at it, and certainly many guesses have been made. There can be no doubt that whatever the business of the party was it was of importance. The C.P.R. company is not likely to send out such a party as this for their own or any other person's amusement, and the rate at which they travelled went to show that time was an important matter to them. What they had to do, it was necessary to do quickly.

They certainly were exploring the country with a view to the building of branch lines of the C.P.R., and there can be no doubt that the Athabasca landing was at least one of their objective points. Of course it does not follow that because explorations have been made railroads will be built, but when explorations are made there certainly is an intention of railroad building, and in this case there is every probability that the railroad will follow the explorations by one route or another at no distant day. This is especially likely to be the case when the reports of the exploratory party are so favorable as in the present instance. While the members were most desirous as to their business, they were insatiate in their praise of the whole of this north-western section of the great North-West. They considered it the pride of the country in every respect. Regarding the case, and there being no engineering difficulties in the way, it is certain the C.P.R. will shortly put out branch lines into this rich region, the most likely part of the country through which their present line runs is utterly unfit for settlement.

A branch line will come from the south or south-east, or both, to develop this rich country, and if it comes into it at all, it will not stop short of the Saskatchewan river, the navigation of which will form a valuable feeder to the line. If a line is pushed to the Saskatchewan it may not be carried any further for some time. The good country does not extend very far north of the river here, and the only reason the company would have for pushing on would be to secure the timber of the Athabasca ahead of anyone else. The Athabasca has the future timber supply of the North-West on the banks of itself and its tributaries, and whether a line is built to that river at the present time or not it is a settled fact that one will be built in order to get that timber for use on the plains. The landing is the most suitable point at which a road could strike the river. Calgary is the nearest point on the present C.P.R. line to the landing. The country for almost the whole distance between is of first-class quality for farming purposes, and well fitted for settlement in every way, and is traversed by a good trail for the whole distance. The road would be easy of construction, except at the crossing of the Saskatchewan, and better on the direct line than as if it deviated either to one side or the other. Edmonton is situated on an air line between the two points. If a railroad is ever built from Calgary to the landing, which is almost a settled fact, it may be considered also as a settled fact that it will pass through Edmonton, unless great pressure is brought to bear to take it off its direct course, and on such an important and great feature would be necessary in order to produce that effect.

Edmonton being on the Saskatchewan at a point on the direct line between the two places mentioned, even should there be no intention of building to the landing at present, the line from Calgary would almost to a certainty strike the river at Edmonton. The advantages that would accrue to this place in such a case are too obvious to require mention.

A great part of Prof. Kenaston's explorations were along a line that might leave the main line of the C.P.R. at Moosejaw, cross the south branch about the elbow, cross the great plain between the Red Deer and Battle rivers, cross the latter river at Todd's or Whitford's crossings, and come into the old C.P.R. line to the Jasper pass some place in the vicinity of Pigeon lake. As with the line from Calgary to the landing, it is hard to see why this exploration should be made unless there was some intention of following it up by actual work. But at the same time the line is so long and as much of it runs through country of inferior quality from Moosejaw to Sullivan's lake, the line opposing both lines were to build the chances are in favor of the one from Calgary being built first. For not only is it a short line and easy of construction, running through a country every foot of which is fitted for settlement, but once it was built say to Edmonton, should the necessity arise in a legitimate way, or in order to shake off other schemes, to run a line to the Jasper pass, to the landing, or to the Peace river, the C.P.R. company would be in a position to do it in advance of all competitors.

Edmonton is a centre common to these three points, and a railroad having its terminus at Edmonton could command one or all three at any time. If the company remain in a position financially to forward their schemes they are almost certain to make a break from Calgary for Edmonton next at least at furthest.

The latest C.P.R. map published shows a line from Moosejaw to the landing, uniting on the south side of the Saskatchewan, about the mouth of Sucker creek, with one from Calgary. But a direct line from Calgary to that point is not feasible owing to its having to traverse the whole length of the Beaver hills, while to avoid these hills would bring it within six or eight miles of Edmonton and make a great bend in it. It is altogether likely that if a line is contemplated from the south-east to the Athabasca landing it will leave the present main line about Qu'Appelle, cross the south branch near the Moose woods, the Battle river near the mouth of Grizzly Bear coulees and the Saskatchewan at St. Paul, crossing Victoria. This line would pass through fairly good agricultural country nearly all the way, and over a great part of which the timber of the Athabasca is necessary to its development.

Whether such a line as this is built or not interests us only in a secondary degree. The line from Calgary is the line we want, the one that will benefit us most, and the one that is most likely to be built at the earliest date.

WHEN the telegraph line was placed under a new management last fall and preparations made to abandon the unworkable portion between Selkirk and Pelly in favor of a line along the travelled road from Qu'Appelle to Humboldt, and when besides communication was to be opened up with Prince Albert, the people in the Saskatchewan districts were more than pleased at the prospect of being placed in telegraphic communication with each other and the outside world. We heard last fall that the line from Qu'Appelle to Humboldt would be finished before the frost was in the ground. The frost came but still telegrams. Then it was to be finished by the 1st of May. But the 1st of May came and to line up. All this time communication was kept up between Edmonton and Humboldt. Then the line went down this side of Battleford and out of use for some time. We were certain that when it went up again some one would be able to hear from Winnipeg direct. At last it was up, but instead of communication with Winnipeg and Prince Albert being established, it seems that work has been stopped altogether on the line from Qu'Appelle to Humboldt, and that on the spur line to Prince Albert had not yet been commenced. Government has made an appropriation of \$10,000 towards constructing and fitting up this line. Can it be that the \$10,000 has been spent already and that no more is forthcoming, or is the present helpless, hopeless, state of affairs due to the incapacity of those in charge of the work. There is a great big screw loose somewhere, and it would be some satisfaction to people here if they only knew whom to blame. The Prince Albert people are going to considerable expense to secure telegraphic communica-

tion. If things are to remain in their present condition they had better keep their money to buy fire crackers with, than spend it in securing connection with a telegraph line that is of no more account than a clothes line. Some years ago the Edmonton people at considerable expense constructed twenty miles of line to connect this place with the terminus of Fuller's contract. This was done on the tacit understanding that the government line would be kept up. It has not been kept up, and this money has been simply wasted. It is outrageous that so much government and private money should be sunk in the construction and maintenance of a telegraph line and now when the time has arrived that it might be of some service to the public, and be almost or altogether self supporting, it should be allowed to go to wreck and ruin. At the present time it is costing a great deal of money in salaries to operators, repairers and officials, it is bringing in no revenue and is of no service. This state of affairs should be changed either by the line being placed in working order at once or by being altogether abandoned.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

#### NOTICE.

Full lines of following goods to hand:—

CROCKERY—Immense stock and fine assortment.

DRY GOODS—Full lines.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—All to hand; latest patterns and styles in men's, youth's and boys.

GROCERIES—Staple and fancy; large stock.

HARDWARE—To unpack.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Complete.

HATS AND CAPS—In men's and boys'; all styles and prices.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—We have pleasure in informing our customers that this department will be opened Monday next under Mr. Henderson. This gentleman has quite a reputation in some of the eastern cities and Winnipeg as a master of the shears.

TO ARRIVE—Number of carts yet, and a carload of Stoves and Hardware on first boat.

NO TIME to enumerate different lines of goods in several departments as we are still unpacking, although goods arrived Monday and two extra hands have been at work. This of itself gives a fair idea of our present stock; but only faint, as it has to be seen to have any conception of the great value and fine class of goods on hand.

N.B.—As cutting prices seems to be the order of the day, we have marked our goods very low and are prepared not only to sell as cheap as the cheapest but to give them away if need be.

Full advertisement next issue.

JNO. A. McDougall & CO.

#### JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

#### MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,  
CHAS. SUTTER,  
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1888.

NORRIS & CAREY.

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices—Men's duffel-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

# BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting was held in the school house on Tuesday evening last, at which Messrs. Scarth and Carvell explained the intentions of the Edmonton & Saskatchewan land company, on whose behalf they had visited the district. M. McCauley occupied the chair.

The chairman said the object of the meeting was to hear from Mr. Scarth explanations as to the proposed course of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company, limited. He believed that the meeting was called on behalf of the people, who desired Mr. Scarth to address them. He (the chairman) had not heard of the meeting until six o'clock that evening.

W. B. Scarth being called upon said that he had noticed in the BULLETIN, from time to time, remarks uncomplimentary to himself and the business with which he was connected. He alluded particularly to a speech made by him at Regina last winter, when he had made sundry promises to the people there. The BULLETIN, as well as some other papers, had taken the ground that on that occasion he made promises which he did not intend to fulfill, and that the facts did not warrant him in making. He assured those present that promises made on that occasion were carried out to the letter, and in some cases more than fulfilled. In all the assertions he had made on that occasion he spoke by the book. The BULLETIN had said that he had got this grant for dirty work done for the government. He had nothing to do with the getting of the grant. After the grant had been received, the parties who had received it, found some little difficulty in floating their scheme, and applied to him for assistance. He was not responsible for anything that was done before he was connected with the society. The society desired to make money, but desired to do so without injuring the settlers. He and senator Carvell had united in this colonization scheme and would carry it out as such. He did not desire to make a speech, but would be glad to answer any questions which might be put to him.

Mr. Bleecker asked what the company intended doing for the country?

Mr. Scarth replied that the company would carry out just what the govt compelled them to carry out. He read from the agreement of sale to the company the clause whereby the society agrees to colonize its tract by placing two settlers on each section within five years of the date of the agreement. He had been asked why a year from the date of the agreement had been allowed to elapse with nothing done. The reason was that the surveys had not yet been confirmed by the government, and until the surveys had been confirmed no entries could be made. In regard to settlers on odd sections before survey he might say that the company had not the right, and if they had they would not use it to dispossess any bona fide settler of any part of his rightful claim. They had not thrown an obstacle in the way of any bona fide settler, before survey, on an odd section, getting his homestead and pre-emption, but rather would assist him in getting both. This was the ground taken by himself and senator Carvell, and he had no doubt the other members of the society would take the same. The society intended to send up improved animals, implements, and seed, and perhaps would assist in erecting churches, shops, etc.

Mr. Bleecker asked if the company intended to begin the work of colonization at once?

Mr. Scarth could not say until the plans were confirmed. The survey of only one township of the company's tract—54-24 was confirmed. It was partially settled.

Mr. Bleecker asked if the company were in a position to bring settlers as soon as the surveys were approved?

Mr. Scarth said that the trouble was that the government did not protect the company. If they arranged to bring up settlers they might find the even sections all taken before their settlers got here, and mentioned the case of the Scottish and Ontario land company which received a grant near Fort Ellice, and brought out a large number of immigrants from the old country to settle on it. Before the immigrants arrived all the even sections had been settled upon by other parties, and they were obliged to settle immigrants on the odd sections at a loss to themselves. He interpreted the law in regard to the even sections to mean that any duly qualified person could compel Mr. Simpson to take his entry for a homestead and pre-emption on any unoccupied even section. The company were going to, act up to their agreement.

Mr. Bleecker said he had been told that it was the idea of the company to sit quietly on the land and wait for settlers to go on?

Mr. Scarth said that was not the intention of the company. They would not get the land if they did so.

Mr. Bleecker said the way it had been put to him was that the company would sit quietly by, and merely let the country improve of its own accord.

Mr. Scarth said they had made an agreement to put settlers on and must do so.

Mr. Bleecker said that if the Company lay still to-day, and did nothing to improve the country, but merely profited by the settle-ment already made or to be made, it would

not be acting fairly. A company, such as this, had no right to take advantage of the natural wealth of the country. He would like to know if the company intended to wait before commencing colonization or not?

Mr. Scarth said that as soon as they were able they would put settlers on. The majority of the shares of the society had passed into hands of the Scottish & Ontario land company, in which he held a large interest. That company had put up buildings, sent up cattle and horses, brought in settlers, and done everything possible to make their lands near Fort Ellice valuable, and they would carry out their work here in a similar manner. In reply to a question by Mr. Bleecker, he said that with the exception of the Carrot river country, and some sections in southern Manitoba, he was better pleased with the society's tract at Edmonton than any he had seen elsewhere in the North-West. This tract was fully as good as the two he had mentioned. He concluded by saying that the company would not do anything, in any shape or form to interfere with the rights of settlers before survey, whether on odd or even sections, and would do everything they could to secure them in their rights.

E. Rowsell said he desired to express his thanks to Mr. Scarth for having given him his homestead and pre-emption which were on an odd section, and recounted the circumstances of his case.

Mr. Scarth said he thought Mr. Rowsell must have misunderstood him. The land was not his to give. Lands such as these were in the hands of the government, and he could not say what the government would do. But if Mr. Rowsell was a bona fide settler he certainly would get his land. He did not pretend to promise that every man on an odd section would get his homestead and pre-emption; that was for the government to decide, but the company would do anything to help any bona fide settler in obtaining his rights. The question had been raised, Had parties settled on even sections within the company's tract a right to enter in a general land office when it should be opened? He thought they had a right to enter only in the company's office. Some of the settlers on the Scottish and Ontario company's tract, near Ft. Ellice, had attempted to enter in the Birth land office, but the agent there refused to take their entries, and they were compelled to enter with the company. He read clause 28 of the new land act, which gives a settler before survey a prior right to obtain his homestead entry for three months after the land office is opened and says that "no homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until three months after notice in writing shall have been given by the local agent to such bona fide settler that such land is open for settlement." It was Mr. Simpson's duty to notify in writing every settler before survey within the townships opened for settlement. The settler was allowed three months from the opening of the office or the reception of this note, he was not certain which, to make his entry. After that time his right of first settlement would cease.

Mr. Bleecker asked if the company owned the river lots as well as the townships. Mr. Scarth said he thought the company owned the unsettled river lots. He had understood so.

Mr. Bleecker asked if Mr. Simpson had the right to take entries for the river lots.

Mr. Simpson replied that he would not, and could not take entries for those lots.

Mr. Bleecker said that Mr. Simpson had advertised that claims to certain river lots must be filed with him. He would like to know if Mr. Simpson was authorized to receive declarations in regard to these lots. Were the claimants bound to go to him?

Mr. Simpson said that he asked for the declarations as the Dominion land surveyor who had surveyed these townships.

Mr. Bleecker said that although Mr. Simpson had surveyed the townships which included the river lots, his survey did not affect them. They had been surveyed by Mr. Deane, who had taken the declarations in regard to them. It was strange for two surveyors to be taking declarations of the one set of claims.

Mr. Scarth said he did not come here to blow his own horn. He had been accused of being purely a speculator. He claimed to have done considerable towards advancing this country. In his connection with the colonization societies he had induced many people to come here and much capital to be invested. He mentioned the amount of British capital invested in the country by the Canada North-West land company, and thought it was for the benefit of the country. He thought he had not made a mistake when he advised his friends in the old country to invest in Canada. He spent a great deal of time in answering letters relating to the country, and it was his desire to build it up. In future when he was attacked he hoped the people would believe that he was trying to do good to the country at the same time that he was trying to benefit himself.

Senator Carvell being called upon said he did not intend to speak. It was not his business, it was Mr. Scarth's, who was the principal pusher in these things. He was a co-di-

rector of the company of which Mr. Scarth was managing director, and he hoped that all blame would be laid on Mr. Scarth. In the treatment of settlers Mr. Simpson would take no more advantage of any of them than his own brother would. This company included some of the best men in the old provinces, of course including himself. They were men in good circumstances. They were independent, did not need to squeeze anyone for money, and would not do it. They took their land during the boom. They had boomed in and here they were. If they had to commence again they would not commence at all. He alluded to Mr. Oliver in complimentary terms, but thought he expressed his views with more vigor than consideration—for the company. He (the speaker) was one of those who were in the first innings of this. Having his funds in, and having induced some of his friends to invest also, he desired on his own and their behalf to come and see the place for himself. Mr. Scarth had merely been asked to float the company. That gentleman had lived in Ottawa for many years, and his word was believed by all. The company would deal liberally with the community. In benefitting them they benefitted themselves. If rich men came in here with stock and money it would not hurt the country. They were going to do the same. They were going to send up stock, and he did not expect to make anything out of it. There might be money in the scheme for the company, but it was slow money. If any one man owned the whole of this district it would be of no more value to him than so much of the ocean. If we get men of capital and large experience from the old country to take up this vacant land they will enrich both themselves and their neighbors. In reply to Mr. Bleecker he said there was a possibility that people would come in of their own accord and settle up the land. Last year he thought this might take place. It had not, but if it had no harm would have been or would be done.

Mr. Bleecker—You would get the land too cheap.

Senator Carvell—What would it hurt you, or you, or you, if every one of us made money. Don't imagine that any man who makes money makes it out of you. He continued that the best proof that the company would deal fairly with settlers was that it was their interest to do so. It was to the benefit of every one that the community should live in harmony and contentment. The company could help the settler in Ottawa. He would make it his business to see Sir John about the granting of patents at once to such of the settlers here as were entitled to them. In answer to a question he said he was not an authority on lands, but he might say that before he entered into this scheme a very glowing description of the lands had been given him. Now that he had seen them he could say that they were better than his fancy had painted them. That they were good was not only his opinion, it was the universal opinion. He had seen many settlers since he had come, and all liked the country. Every settler thought he had the best farm in the world.

D. Ross thought us fellows had given ourselves a great scare for nothing. If the company had given \$2 an acre for the odd sections and could induce some other fellow to come along and give them \$5 it would not hurt us a bit.

Mr. Scarth said that as he understood the reading of the act settlers who had been in possession of a homestead and pre-emption for three years were entitled to their patents at once, and described the method of application for patent.

Senator Carvell said in speaking of the delay of the government in granting patents, that although the sale of this land was made to his company in June of last year it was February last before anything was done to confirm it. Then two solid months intervened before it was finally settled. They had not got their plans yet, but might get them by the time they got back to Ottawa. He would bet fifty to one that if settlers referred their disputes to Ottawa it would be years before they would get them settled. They might get married and have large families before they received their patents. They had better settle everything amongst themselves.

F. Oliver being called upon said that he had been surprised by the complimentary language used toward himself by Messrs. Scarth and Carvell, when he had fully expected the exact opposite. These gentlemen had used him better than he had used them, or than he had a right to expect. He had found them gentlemen in every sense of the word. But although he liked the men he did not like their business. Mr. Scarth had alluded to some expressions in the BULLETIN regarding his Regina speech, throwing doubt on the sincerity of his promises. Mr. Scarth had assured him that these promises had been carried out to the letter. This being the case, in justice to himself, as well as to Mr. Scarth, he was compelled to apologise to that gentleman for the doubts thus thrown upon his veracity. He had never desired to injure Mr. Scarth or any member of the company personally, but he certainly was against this as against all other land monopolies. This district did not require the services of any

land company to colonize it. It was us early settlers who had made this country what it was.

Mr. Simpson—It was Providence made this country.

Mr. Oliver—Very well. It was Providence that made the country, and Providence would have continued to make it the flourishing district that we all desire and expect to see it, without the aid of the Edmonton & Saskatchewan land company, and a great deal better and sooner without than with it.

A. D. Osborne—Providence did not build the Canada Pacific railway.

Mr. Oliver—Probably Providence did not, but certainly neither did the Edmonton & Saskatchewan Land Company. He might mention that he had spoken to some of the C. P. R. party who were here a week or two ago on this subject, and found that they and the syndicate itself were just as much opposed to colonization societies as he himself was. He called attention to the fact that while Messrs. Scarth and Carvell had given as a reason why the work of colonization was not commenced at once, that the survey of the townships—except one—was not approved yet, and therefore entries could not be made for them, at the same time the agent of the company had announced himself as prepared to take entries.

Mr. Simpson said that he had been authorized by the department to receive entries.

Senator Carvell said that the survey had not been approved when himself and Mr. Scarth left Ottawa, but doubtless had been since.

Mr. Oliver continued. He had opposed this land company from the first, on principle, and would continue to do so. He had not attempted to lead public opinion. He had merely stated his own. He had a right to his opinions as others had to theirs. He must admit that the representatives of the company had promised everything that could reasonably be asked of them, and especially in regard to respecting the rights of every settler before survey, whether on odd or even sections.

Mr. Scarth said he did not desire to be understood as having promised every claimant 300 acres, merely that he would assist settlers who had conformed with the provisions of the land act, to get their rights recognised by government.

Mr. Oliver said that in the first place he had hoped that the grant to the company could be annulled. He had wished the settlers on the even sections to unite with those on the odd ones, the settlers outside of the grant with those inside, the river settlers with those in the townships in refusing to recognize the company at all, and demanding a recognition of their rights as settlers before survey directly from the govt. The people had not taken this course. A great many had made their entries already, and many more would doubtless do so. If they had remained united resistance would have been successful, and now that they were not united resistance would be useless. The representatives of the company had promised to fulfil their agreement with the government, and deal fairly by every settler, he therefore advised those who had not already made their entries to do so, and save themselves further trouble. They were beaten on that plan and might as well give up.

The chairman did not agree with Mr. Oliver in his opinion of the colonization society. He thought it would be a good thing for the district. The government held the odd sections reserved from settlement in any case, while the society was obliged to put two settlers on each one. There was not a settlement in any part of the country that had two settlers on every section. When the government sold the land in the odd sections to private parties they were not compelled to colonize. He did not think the society would make money out of their grant. Their interests were our interests. Other settlers were not kept out even if the colonization company made money. He thought that with their assistance the country would be opened up and settled up much more quickly than otherwise.

Mr. Bleecker spoke at length in complimentary terms of Mr. Scarth, and considered that his name was a sufficient guarantee that all agreements and promises made by the society would be carried out to the letter. A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Scarth and Carvell by those present for having made their minds easy on the land question.

The meeting then adjourned.

TRAVEL is reported brisk between Battleford and Swift Current. Freighters and settlers are arriving at the former place daily. A cord binder has been imported by John Finlayson, of Battleford. Dominion day passed very pleasantly in Battleford. Prizes amounting to between two and three hundred dollars were distributed to competitors in the various sports. Several base and block line surveyors are at work in the vicinity of Battleford, and subdividing is expected to commence shortly.

REPORTS from Red Deer city are to the effect that a party of surveyors have run a trial line from Calgary to that point.

#### DISTRICT COURT.

Court opened in the school house at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, Col. Macdonald, stipendiary magistrate of the bench.

Quinn vs. Oliver was the first case called. Plaintiff was charged with stealing \$400 from M. Deane, D.L.S. some time in August last. The case was tried at the instance of the court, the court taking a disengagement of the jury at that time, it had to be brought up again. Mr. Kingston appeared for prosecutor, H. Bleeker for prisoner. The jurors were: J. Walter, W. Rowland, D. McLeod, H. Bannerman, J. A. Macdonald, and A. W. King.

M. Deane was examined as to the prisoner's alleged connection with the loss of the sum of \$400, of the police, as well as the name of the prisoner. And Mr. Robertson as to the similarity between the handwriting on letters found in Chittick's possession and a letter addressed to Mr. Deane found at the same place and of the robbery. The evidence given was similar to that given at the former trial, and so at length in the BULLETIN.

Mr. Bleeker submitted that there was no case to go to a jury.

The magistrate charged the jury that there was no evidence to sustain the prisoner.

The jury, leaving their seats, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Court then adjourned for an hour.

The following minor cases were disposed of during the afternoon in the school house and in the B.C.R.C. fort.

R. Young vs. Mrs. Renaud. Action on account. Non-suit.

R. Young vs. J. B. Beaupre. Action on account, judgment for defendant for \$30.32 on contra account.

R. Young vs. M. Lamoureux. Action on account of \$31.65. Non-suit.

R. Young vs. Mrs. F. Lamoureux. Action on account of \$20.00. Non-suit.

R. Young vs. Tailon. Action on account, Judgment for plaintiff for \$40.

R. Young vs. J. Bergeron. Action on account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$14.00.

R. Young vs. C. Delagrandier. Action on account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$50.50.

R. Young vs. R. E. Steele. Action on account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$30.00.

R. Young vs. R. E. Steele. Action on account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$15.50.

L. D. Geldorf vs. H. Schulte. Action on account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$15.50.

Issue, Galloway vs. Murray. Action to recover \$91 on hay contract. Non-suit.

Frances Crawford vs. Jos. Macdonald. Judgment for plaintiff for \$346.60.

Court opened at nine a.m. in the school house, the B.C.R.C. fort.

K. Macdonald vs. A. Macdonald & Co. was the first case called. Bleeker & Hamby for plaintiff, G. A. Watson and J. Cameron as drawers of a draft of \$10,000 issued by the banking house of A. Macdonald & Co. to plaintiff in part payment for land sold to him, and for payment by him last spring. Also to cover payment of a draft of \$2,150 issued by him to the same parties in the same behalf at the same time. As the jurors in this case were not present, the case of

J. A. Macdonald vs. J. C. Ingram was postponed, and the case on the date of \$207, previously mentioned, for judgment for plaintiff for \$223.35.

On resuming the case of Macdonald vs. Macdonald, the magistrate asked for a statement of the defence which it was proposed to make.

Mr. Watson replied—Want of consideration. He warred that it was not necessary for him to state any defence. The plaintiffs were obliged to prove everything.

Mr. Bleeker for the defense said that K. Macdonald as payee and Alex. Macdonald, W. S. Robertson, and John Cameron as drawers of an order dated 19th May '88 for \$10,000, directed to A. Macdonald & Co. which signified payment of a draft of \$10,000 issued by him. He also sued the same parties on a due bill for \$2,150, dated May 19th 1888, which had not been paid.

The jurors selected were D. Ross, R. McLean, J. Ashton, H. Goodridge, M. McCauley and E. Carey.

Mr. Bleeker opened the case by saying that he labored under considerable disadvantage on account of the statement of defence having been made. He could not tell what defence might be sprung upon him at the last moment, nor what witnesses or evidence might be necessary to meet it.

Mr. Watson for the defendants, said that he did not intend to enter any defence at this stage. No oaths rested on him or his clients until it had been thrown on them.

Mr. Watson said that in pleading want of consideration he did not intend to call the genuineness of the draft and the firm's responsibility for it.

Mr. Watson said they did not admit anything.

J. A. McDougall was the first witness called. He testified to the genuineness of

the signature "John Cameron, manager," on the draft or order and due bill; that the draft was similar to those usually issued by the banking house and which passed current here as checks. He believed the defendants A. Macdonald & W. S. Robertson and J. Cameron were the firm connected with the banking house of A. Macdonald & Co., and the only firm of the name in the district; that he had frequently handled their drafts, but had not seen any of them at the house.

Mr. Oliver testified as to the advertisement of the firm which appeared in the BULLETIN, and believed that the banking firm advertised was composed of the defendants, as well as another firm of the same name in the district. He knew very little of the drafts issued by the banking house. Had refused one once, taking a private cheque of A. Macdonald in payment.

Mr. Bleeker asked that the articles of agreement between the members of the firm be produced as well as other papers.

Mr. Watson refused to produce the articles of agreement on the ground that there were none, but other papers were produced which were not put in as evidence. The case for the plaintiff closed here.

Mr. Watson on behalf of the defence moved for a bill of exchange the plaintiff must present to him on the ground that he had been promised to be given to him, and that he had been adduced to show that either of these had been done. No consideration had been proved in regard to the due bill, as was necessary. It differed in this in that it was a simple contract reduced to writing, and proof of consideration being given was necessary before it could be collected.

Mr. Bleeker admitted that the partnership between the defendants might not have been altogether a bona fide, but he had been proven to make it necessary for the court to decide on the case. He read from the authorities that it can be proved that the defendant has a right to sue the plaintiff as a partner, or has done so under the circumstances of publicity as to induce the plaintiff to believe him to be a partner, he is liable to the plaintiff in all transactions in which he (the plaintiff) gave the defendant credit on the faith of that understanding, as is the signature of the manager, evidence had been given that this was the regular form in which these drafts were issued, and in which they were paid, and that he was on the firm. As the firm had allowed such a draft, therefore it would be evidence to go to the jury. It had been shown that this draft was regularly drawn and that Mr. Cameron had no authority to draw it. Evidence to the production or refusal of the draft was not necessary, as there was no time specified in which it was to be paid. It was not like an ordinary bank draft, but was merely an ordinary draft of a firm upon another.

The due bill proved itself on production and identification of the handwriting, and proof of the partnership.

Mr. Watson said that the due bill was a simple contract reduced to writing which made it incumbent upon plaintiff to show that value had been given. Had the plaintiff's counsel desired, the partnership might have been proved by calling up any of the members of the firm, who were present. As it was no partnership had been proved.

Considerable further discussion ensued. The court adjourned for an hour, the magistrate reserving his judgment on the question of non-suit.

On court re-opening at one o'clock the magistrate ruled on the question of non-suit as follows: "In this case I hold it was incumbent upon the plaintiff to show that some consideration was given to the firm upon which the draft and the value were given. This has not been shown. I hold the plaintiff to the jury. Holding this I do not at present rule upon the other objections made by Mr. Watson, as such as payment of bill, the draft, &c."

Mr. Bleeker attempted to address the jury on behalf of the plaintiff. The magistrate held that he had no right to do so after the plaintiff had made his case against him. Mr. Bleeker insisted that he had a right, and persisted in his attempt, causing a very stormy scene, until removed from court by order of the magistrate.

The magistrate charged the jury to find a verdict in the defense's favor.

After a considerable absence the jury returned to the court room, when the foreman said that they were unable to find a verdict for the defendants, and had to be adjourned over and over again. The court was adjourned.

D. McLeod vs. J. Dowler. Action to support removal of 60 cords of wood cut by McLeod on land afterwards taken up by Dowler. The wood had been claimed and partly sold by Dowler, and collected by McLeod. Dowler had secured a permit for the wood from the crown timber agent, while McLeod had

not. H. Bleeker for plaintiff, G. A. Watson for defendant. Judgment reserved.

J. Haverty vs. S. D. Mulkern. Action on note. Judgment for plaintiff for \$22.85.

J. A. Matheson vs. Angus McDonald. G. J. Simpson, agent. Judgment given against defendant at last sitting of court and not paid. Order made that judgment be paid into court the amount of the judgment and costs.

W. Fidler vs. A. Murray. Action to recover wages and hire of horse. Plaintiff non-suited for non-appearance.

A. Macdonald & Co. vs. Ad. McPherson. Action to recover debt contracted by A. Reid in behalf of defendant. Judgment reserved in the action between Reid and McPherson can be produced.

Court opened on Friday at nine o'clock. Plaintiff vs. Provost. Action to recover wages and hire of horse. Plaintiff non-suited for non-appearance. Judgment reserved.

A. Macdonald vs. T. Anderson, crown timber agent. Action to recover \$1,000 damages for malicious arrest. A jury was unpanicked (consisting of Mr. McKernan, D. Malone, J. Gibbons, W. Vick, M. McCauley, and M. Great). H. Bleeker for plaintiff, G. A. Watson for defendant.

The case grew out of a seizure of cordwood last week. Mr. Anderson had prepared the arrest of Macdonald for his conduct in discharging his horse. The plaintiff gave evidence that defendant had come to his card on the wood while he was tacking a card on the wood which he had seized.

Plaintiff made no resistance to this seizure. He was afterwards arrested on the charge of having resisted the agent while in the discharge of his duty, and was being questioned him. His evidence was corroborated by his wife and two daughters who were examined afterwards, and who testified as to the injury done to his health by the excitement caused at the time of the arrest, he being under medical care at the time.

G. A. Watson, for the defence, moved for a non-suit on the grounds (1) that no express provision had been given, and (2) that the defendant was a crown timber officer acting in the discharge of his duty, and as such was entitled to one month's notice of action, which had not been given.

Application for non-suit overruled.

Defendant was examined in his own behalf, and testified to the fact that he was of his duty as crown timber agent he went to his man's place to seize wood which he believed had not been covered by permit. Plaintiff had not given him language to him and made threatening gestures. For this he caused him to be arrested. The evidence given by both plaintiff and defendant was essentially the same as that given on the occasion of the arrest which was the cause of this suit, and the report of the arrest in the BULLETIN in the time of W. Anderson, Indian agent, W. Macdonald, son of the plaintiff, and Mr. Fraser, of the Edmonton mills, both called to prove ownership and contraband nature of the wood, but developed nothing of importance.

Application for non-suit was renewed by Mr. Watson, but was not entertained.

Case adjourned at 10 p.m. to sit again at 8:30 this morning, when the case will be argued and the verdict given.

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#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, July 20th, 1888. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

Saturday,	Max.	Min.
71	49	
Sunday,	61	39
Monday,	64	41
Tuesday,	76	38
Wednesday,	81	42
Thursday,	61	54
Friday,	58	45

Wind variable, 27.578.

Wind averaged 28 miles per hour for 18 hours to day. At 10:30 a.m. it registered 46 miles per hour.

#### HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. First-class only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection.

RESTAURANT. E. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in the Macdonald building, opposite Frank Oliver's store and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends in the public generally. Meals at all hours—50¢ each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread available on hand and for sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Fortage la Prairie. The hotel has been made to this establishment which is the most superior travelling public. A first-class Millard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

#### CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton, Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Service in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—M. D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 12:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—All Saints.—In the B.C.R.C. fort, Newton, B.C. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergymen.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7:30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on July 22nd.

#### MICHAEL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN, Will keep constantly on hand a first-class as sortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hard ware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

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#### MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

#### MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

#### LUKE KELLY.

#### H. W. MCKENNEY,

(for A. L. Ashdown)

#### GENERAL MERCHANT.

A complete assortment of goods; must be sold at once.

Edmonton, July 14th, 1888.

#### THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited).

#### BOW RIVER, N.W.T.

Breeders of Shorthorn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

#### F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

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SOLE AGENT IN EDMONTON FOR THE SALE OF LOTS ON THE

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & MCLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.